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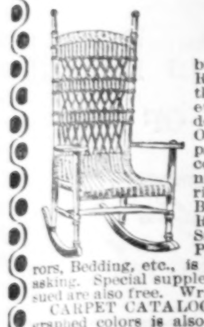

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The OBSERVER is the leading advocate in North Carolina of the policy of turning out the present Goldbug-Fusion Government, now disgracing the State, by a reunion of the whites whom VANCE led to victory. It is for WHITE REUNION against BLACK FUSION.

It opposes any political movement by Democrats outside of the Democratic organization. It stands by every plank in the Chicago platform, as the true expression of Democracy. Accepting the restoration of "White Supremacy" as the paramount issue, it believes that the Democracy should lose no time in shaping its course to that end. It is plain that the blacks, who rigidly drew the color line in the late election, will not assist the whites in the restoration of white supremacy It is equally plain that the Republican allies of the blacks, who have demonstrated their negrophilism by thirty years of fusion with the blacks, will not assist in restoring white supremacy. The Observer therefore favors consideration of the question, "How shall the reunion of the two wings of Vance's Democracy be effected," so that the masses of the Democratic party may be justly represented in the next Convention. It is unalterably opposed to fusion—that is, to any political combination which requires a sacrifice of Democratic principles as duly expressed by the party.

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A CONSOLATION.

Our Southern boys have been chafing at their exclusion from the chance to win glory at Santiago. No doubt they would have given a fine account of themselves as their fathers did a third of a century ago when fighting one to five, but, on the other hand, they might have been subjected to fatal disadvantages in comparison with their comrades in the matter of arms, black powder, equipments and opportunity.

Under the head "The Moral of Santiago," the excellent Baltimore Sun says:

"When one reads a comprehensive description of the fighting in front of Santiago on July 1 and 2 and sees how success seems to have been stumbled upon, rather than achieved by good management, the question suggests itself, how we should have fared if the enemy had been anybody but unenterprising Spaniards. At El Caney a force of 500 Spaniards killed and wounded nearly as many of our men. There was no attack upon the enemy's exposed flanks and only a few small cannon to silence his fire upon our infantry. The volunteer regiments did badly, as a rule, and were frequently on the point of breaking for the rear. Had Cervera not tried his rush from the harbor on the 3d the event might not have been flattering to our army. As it was there was talk at headquarters of retiring till cannon were brought up. What might have happened if we had been fighting Frenchmen and Germans? No doubt we shall win when we fight Frenchmen or Germans, but the lesson of the battle of Santiago is that even when your enemy is an inefficient Spaniard, war is not a picnic, to be entered upon carelessly and lightly, under the guidance of politicians, with a civil service run on the spoils system. We have had wonderful luck as respects the outcome, except in the care of the lives of our soldiers. But, with all our luck, we could not wish to face a first-class great power with our services managed as at present."

Our people used to have the standing grievance against Von Moltke that he was reported to have replied to an interviewer who wanted his opinion as a soldier upon the American (civil) war, that he really hadn't time to concern himself with the operations of armed mobs. We belive Von Moltke shortly before his death denied that he had ever so expressed himself, but there is no doubt that the opinion attributed to the great German described fairly well the view of military men and others in the great world.

The truth is that the North showed the same blundering incapacity at the outset of the civil war which the army heads (supplied almost exclusively by the North) have exhibited in the war with Spain. The South in the civil war displayed at the same time a very much greater military capacity, and her armies were therefore enabled to keep the vastly better armed and equipped and more numerous hosts of the North on the run for nearly the whole of the first two years. *But each side of volunteers had the opportunity of practising on the other*—until in the end they hammered out disciplined armies. The yankees started out with cavalry-men in some instances strapped to their horses; but Sheridan's, at the finish, were at least unsurpassed. On our side, it is probable that the world has never seen as fine an army as Lee's was when it confronted Grant in '64; but they were the veterans of three years of hard fighting. Grant's troops, too, were superior to anything the Army of Northern Virginia had thitherto been pitted against: yet the latter had put out of action at the end of thirty days more of the former than their whole number at the beginning.

The chief source of the South's strength was its superior rank and file, drawn as they were from a rural population accustomed to riding and shooting. But a highly important factor was the personnel of its commanding officers. As a rule, these were the cream of the old West Point contingent. Both of these elements were fully recognized by Sir Garnet Wolseley (Viscount Wolseley, the present commander in chief of the British army) and the famous war correspondent, Dr. Russell. Since the civil war, the conditions attending the selection of cadets for The Military Academy do not seem to have been productive of the best results. It should have turned out a body of soldiers capable of evolving an efficient staff. Read in this connection the article elsewhere copied entitled "West Point Training—The Staff."

Our Baltimore contemporary is certainly right in the moral it draws from Santiago. We won there purely by the grace of Luck (and Joe Wheeler!) Upon the whole, the grounds of consolation for our Southern volunteers are not lacking in the round up.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright is one of far-reaching importance in the politics of North Carolina. The vexed question of county government is by that decision made capable of satisfactory settlement in a very unexpected way. We give elsewhere an article on this subject copied from the Raleigh News and Observer, which contains the gist of the Court's decision including Justice Walter Clark's clear statement of its purport.

It will be seen that the Court decides that under the existing State Constitution (of 1875) the Legislature possesses the power to give one form of government to one county or set of counties and another to another.

If the Democrats win the Legislature in this campaign, they will, with hardly a doubt, avail themselves of this timely decision to settle the long vexed question. Such a settlement would remove at a blow the necessity for a recurrence to the former system, under which the Democratic party suffered an increasing alienation of voters in the West.

Civilization in North Carolina depends upon our carrying the Legislature. Remember that, white men.

A REAL DANGER.

Influx of Negroes from Other States May Reverse Condition of Population and Make a Negro Majority in North Carolina

Democratic State Committee.

Almost immediately after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts, under which the Southern States were re-admitted into the Union, and by which civil and political rights were conferred upon the negro, there was a great influx of negroes into Washington City, and the capital of the Union was fast becoming the negro's political heaven. Why? It was about this time that an act was passed by Congress which gave to the citizens of the District of Columbia the power to elect all the local officers of the City of Washington. The people there had local self-government, and the negro was as good as the white man. They flocked to that city in great numbers, and had the influx gone on and the right of the people to elect the local officers been continued the city would long ago have been under the control of the negroes. As it was, the city government soon became so corrupt and extravagant that Congress was forced to repeal the act giving the people the right of local self-government. The principal officers of the city are now nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate are appointed by the President, and these appoint the minor officers. Since the present system of government went into operation the negro has had but little showing in the way of office-holding, and the city is no longer his political heaven.

What place is now to him what Washington once was? What one State in all this Union now holds out to him the inducement to enter her citizenship and seek her political honors? What State, and what State alone, is represented in the Congress of the United States by a negro? What State, and what State alone, has registration laws which make it easy for him to register, whether he is a legal voter or not? What State, and what State alone, requires nothing of him to entitle him to vote except his bare oath that he is so entitled? The answer to these inquiries is, North Carolina!

The negro is not a voter in the District of Columbia, as no elections are held there. South Carolina and other Southern States, where the negroes are in large numbers, have passed special laws which make negro domination in those States practically impossible. But North Carolina, under Republican rule, not only does not seek to provide against negro domination, but actually invites it. Laws passed by Democratic Legislatures for the protection of the white people in certain localities have been repealed by the Republican party, and the policy of turning over these communities to the negroes has been proclaimed to the world as the policy of the Republican party of North Carolina. Hence we see in New Hanover county forty negro magistrates and numerous other negro officers. In Craven county we find twenty-six negro magistrates and a host of other negro officials. All through the east we find this policy adopted, and as a result many of the local offices held by negroes. Gradually this policy is pushing its way upon the State, and even Chatham's negroes have been put on committees for white schools. Much has been done in furtherance of this policy since the Republicans came into power in January, 1897. That policy is now on trial, and a fierce political contest is going on over the State.

The Democratic party is attacking it with all the power and force at its command. The Republican party is defending it with all the *abandon* and stubbornness that a hyena defends its young. This Republican policy is to be passed upon in November by the people of North Carolina. The negroes from other States watch the conflict. If the people of North Carolina shall deliberately indorse this policy, can any one doubt the result? Is it not manifest that negroes from other States, where official life is closed to them, will hie themselves away to North Carolina, as they did in former days to Washington, where official life is open to them and where the Republican party offers them its rewards? Let it be proclaimed to the world, after this fierce conflict, that the white people of North Carolina have indorsed this Republican policy and that this party is now firmly entrenched in power, and does any one doubt, can any one doubt, that there will be an influx of negroes into North Carolina from Virginia, South Carolina and other Southern States that will soon give the negroes the majority in many counties where they are now in the minority? In this way county after county in which the whites now feel secure may soon pass under negro control. Can any one doubt that this is a real danger if the Republican party is to remain in control of the State? No more can any one doubt that it is an imminent danger. Who shall say that Colonel Jas. H. Young, the only negro colonel in the United States, when he returns as a conquering hero to his patron and friend, Governor Russell, may not summon his race to join him in making North Carolina the San Domingo of the Union.

Whatever one may think about these serious and weighty questions, it is certain that if the Republican party is overthrown and its policy be repudiated by the white people and the Democratic party be restored to power, none of these dangers can befall the people of North Carolina. The Democratic party is a white man's party, and it will establish and maintain a white man's government over every foot of soil where it governs at all.

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County Government—The East Must Be Protected.

The Supreme Court Decides That There May Be One System of County Government in the East and Another System in the West, or One System in One County and a Different System in Anaother County.

Raleigh News and Observer 1

For a long time the opponents of the Democratic party in North Carolina made their chief campaign issue against the law which put the county governments of the ninety six counties in the State in the hands of magistrates elected by the Legislature and not by the people. They denounced such county government as contrary to the principles of home rule and against the genius of our government.

The Democrats replied to this campaign argument by saying that they were not wedded to any particular form of county government, but were determined at any sacrifice to continue some system that would protect the counties of the East from humiliation and destruction incident to the negro rule that prevailed until the new Constitution was adopted in 1875. There were Democrats then who desired to change the sytem, continuing the election of magistrates by the Legislature for the eastern counties and substituting their election by the people in the central and western counties. They were deterred from this course by the opinion of learned lawyers that the system must be uniform throughout the State, and that a system of appointment as to Edgecombe county and of election in Rowan county would not be constitutional.

The Democratic party has had no variableness or division in its determination to protect the white people of every county in the State from negro domination, and it chose to run the risk of losing votes rather than to abandon the eastern counties to their fate. It may be that the party suffered loss in the West and Centre by its devotion to white government, some of the voters in the western counties being unwilling to yield their right to elect their magistrates and commissioners in order to save the negro counties.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Harris vs. Wright, 121 N. C. Reports, page 172, makes it clear that it is within the power of the Legislature to have one form of government for Halifax county and another form of government for Buncombe county. The unanimous opinion of the Court is written by Chief Justice Faircloth, who shows that by section 14, amending Article 7, by the Constitutional Convention of 1875, there "was placed at the will and discretion of the Assembly, the political branch of the State government, the election of county officers, the duty of county commissioners, the division of counties into districts, the corpopowers of districts and townships, the election of township officers, the assessment of taxable property, the drawing of money from the county or township treasury, the entry of officers upon duty, the appointment of justices of the peace, and all charters, ordinances, and provisions relating to municipal corporations. These important subjects were fixed and distinctly settled in the Constitution before the adoption of said amendment, and the present controversy is one of the practical results of such change in the Constitution. With the motives and wisdom of the adoption of said section 14, Article 7, this Court has nothing to do."

The question before the Court was as to the validity of the legislation enacted in 1897, by which the Governor was given the power to appoint one alderman in each ward in Wilmington. It was held by the Court that "there is no limitation on the power in said section 14, and we have found none elsewhere in the Constitution." The power of appointing one alderman in each ward in Wilmington was given the Governor in order to deny to the incompetent voters the right to rule the city of Wilmington—the very reason as to the counties which caused the Democrats to elect magistrates by the Legislature. Chief Justice Faircloth, taking up the home rule question involved in such appointment of aldermen, says:

"It is urged, however, that the exercise of the power now claimed under the act would infringe upon general principles of law, and would deprive the people, in this particular respect, of the power of local self government. A brief answer would seem to be, "*Lex ita scripta est.*"

Here we have the Republican Chief Justice affirming the legality of Democratic legislation to protect the East against the rapacity of ignorant majorities, and holding that the Legislature may have as many systems for as many counties as in its discretion are deemed wise, and that there "is no limitation on the power"—a decision that the Democrats will be glad to accept when they return to power next January.

In concurring in the decision of the court, Justice Clark makes clear, in a few words, the purport of the decision:

"I concur in the result, but not in some of the views expressed in the opinion. Under the amended Constitution of 1875 the Legislature felt empowered to elect magistrates for each county, and to intrust them with the duty of electing the county commissioners, and this was acted on for nearly two decades. It follows that they might have intrusted to such magistrates the duty of choosing town commissioners as well as county commissioners, or have selected and empowered the Governor or other agency, instead of magistrates, to appoint the commissioners of towns and counties. This is a broad duty to be intrusted to the Legislature, yet the Constitution of 1875 clearly gave the Legislature unrestricted powers in such matters. I am, therefore, of opinion that the act empowering the Governor to appoint a portion of the town commissioners of Wilmington was within the scope of the powers intrusted to their discretion by the Constitution. Whether it is more the subject of criticism that the Constitutional Convention of 1875 saw fit to intrust to the Legislature powers over local government, vast, but justifiable, in their opinion from conditions well known and thoroughly considered, and which were ratified by submission to the ballot box, or that a Legislature which deemed that such powers were no longer necessary as to county magistrates and commissioners should adopt the system for the first time as to one or two municipalities—this is for consideration in other forums. It is not for us to criticise, but to construe what has been enacted by constitutional conventions, or within their powers, by legislative assemblies.

This decision of the Supreme Court does two things that need to be emphasized:

1. The Democrats, when they return to power, can legally protect the negro counties without imposing the system necessary for such protection upon other counties which do not desire the system devised to save the eastern counties from ruin. If wise, there can be a separate system for each of the ninety-six counties.

2. The Republican advocacy of home rule has been shown to be nothing but a campaign cry, for the Republicans have refused to give the people the right to vote for their officers in the two chief cities of Eastern North Carolina, and have put negro school committeemen upon white communities without giving them a chance to say a word about it. In other ways they have denied the right of local self-government about which they prated so much when out of power. And yet, in many instances, upon one dishonest plea or another, the power of ruling has been taken from the people and put in the hands of one man who has used it for selfish ends. When the Democrats denied to incompetent negroes the right to loot eastern counties and cities, they frankly declared that it was done to protect property and personal rights, and they gave the control into the hands of the capable white men of the counties and cities. The Republicans confer all the power on one man, who uses it to put incompetent or base men in office. That difference ought to be explained on every stump in North Carolina.

West Point Training—The Staff.

Baltimore Sun.)

Now that public attention is aroused on the subject of the failures of the army staff, it should be directed to one of the sources of this weakness. One of these is the character of the training given at West Point. It is well known that there is annually appointed a board of visitors to visit West Point and make a complete report on its wants and condition. This board reaches the Point on June 1 and remains until June 12. It has a regular programme of duty which keeps its members busy during these twelve days, and its work is in almost all cases very well done. The personnel of these boards has, since the civil war, been exceptionally good. There have been upon it graduates of West Point, soldiers of the war of 1861, educators and physicians of high standing. If the reports of these boards for the last twenty years are examined it will be found that there are constant recommendations that the standard of admission to the academy should be raised.

The low standard of admission makes the first two years, so far as the mental discipline is concerned, a work of elementary training—a training which the cadet should have received before entering the school. This crowds the strictly professional training into the two last years. For the upper grades of the service—engineers, artillery, ordnance and staff—this is not sufficient and cannot be sufficiently specialized. The board of 1895 in its report made an elaborate comparison of the West Point course of study with that of the principal government military schools of Europe, and there was appended to the report tables showing the course of instruction in these schools. In one sentence the result of the comparision was that the European schools are strictly professional schools and West Point is partly elementary and partly professional.

Take the English school at Sandhurst as an example. The applicant for admission must be an educated man, academically trained. The admission examination tests this. The course of instruction from the outset is based on the assumption that the men are so trained, and is strictly military and professional. Furthermore, the training is specialized according to the branch of service the cadet is to enter. If he is to be an infantry officer, the course is for eighteen months or two years, artillery three years, ordnance four and engineer and staff five.

In all of these schools the staff receives the very highest training. In the United States the necessity for higher staff training resulted, some time since, in the establishment of what may be called post graduate schools at Fort Leavenworth and Willetts' Point. These have done something to supplement the defect in specialized training at West Point; but the shifting of corps of instruction, changes in the personnel of the student body and the voluntary character of the work make them a poor substitute for an institution giving systematic instruction.

It is noteworthy that these remarks are only to a very limited degree applicable to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The statutes fix the standard of admission to West Point, but the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to fix the standard of admission at Annapolis, and, responding to the exigences of the situation, he has fixed them considerably higher than at West Point, although probably not high enough.

It is not disputed that the education given at West Point is a good one, nor do we intend to charge the failures of the staff during the recent war to West Point. The point we make is that the training there is partly wasted in nonprofessional work and is too little specialized, with little or no special staff training. The result is seen when we find that at the beginning of the war there was no special staff to which the President could commit the staff duties. If he turned to the line officers he ran the risk of weakening the efficiency of the regular army by decimating its officers, and he would get men well trained as soldiers generally, but inadequately trained for staff posts. This forced him to some extent to go to the country, and inevitably this meant influence, politics, "the sons of fathers," etc.

When Congress comes to investigate this matter, if it does make such an investigation, it would be well for it to give some time to self-investigation. By reading the reports of the boards of visitors of the Military Academy it will find that some of the evils we now suffer from have been foretold and remedies recommended, only to be ignored by Congress.

It was stated some days ago that Representative Hull, of Iowa, would introduce into Congress at its next session bills to organize a general staff on the German model, and to otherwise improve the efficiency of the army, which may open up a discussion that will prove beneficial.

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gives nature the mild assistance needed for the regulation of the menses. It is of wonderful aid to the girl just entering womanhood, to the wife, and to the woman approaching or going through the turn of life. Women who suffer from any unnatural drain, any bearing-down pains in the lower abdomen, falling or displacement of the womb, can quickly cure their troubles at home, completely away from the eyes of a physician. A few doses taken each month will regulate the menses perfectly.

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For Sheriff, Wm. H. Marsh.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

MR. EDITOR:—In the opinion of many *true blue* Democrats of this county, the time has arrived when, in order to secure success in the approaching elections, a ticket should be selected by the voters instead of office seekers—always taking into consideration qualifications and availability—with no intention to disparage the candidates for this high office already in the field, we submit that the gentleman whose name heads this article will poll more votes, if nominated, than any other man who has been mentioned for this position. He is a staunch Democrat, a thorough equipped and successful business man, a man of good address, a man in whose integrity all have confidence, and he is popular with all classes. Nominate Will Marsh, of Gray's Creek, for sheriff and every partisan Democrat will vote for him, and he will get the support of a large part of the dissatisfied element who have strayed off from the party.

This is written without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Marsh, but, knowing him to be a true patriot and zealous Democrat, we believe he will be willing to make any sacrifice for the success of the party and the restoration of white supremacy in our county and State.

TRUE BLUES.

Manly and Howe Important Negro Republicans.

The Republican committee of New Hanover county has endeavored to repudiate the Daily Record (in which the vile editorial slandering white women appeared) as a Republican organ. This has been quickly set at rest by the following affidavit by leading gentlemen of Wilmington:

B. G. Worth, of the Worth Co.; R. W. Hicks, wholesale grocer; C. E. Borden, president of Navassa Guana Co.; W. L. DeRosset, commander of N. C. Divission Confederate Veterans, and John C. Springer, of the firm of Springer & Co., each being duly sworn says that he has read the foregoing paper, and that the said is an accurate and true copy of an editorial in the Daily Record of the date August 18th, 1898; that said paper, the Daily Record, has been published in the city of Wilmington at least eight months prior to this date, and Alex. L. Manly, the editor thereof, is a negro, is well known as a Republican and has held the position of Deputy Register of Deeds in New Hanover county under the Republicans.

Affiants further say that John N. Goins, business manager, L. D. Manly, foreman, John T. Howe, general travelling agent, and F. G. Manly, general manager, are all negroes, and Republicans, and the said John T. Howe was a Republican Representative from New Hanover county in the Legislature of 1897.

W. L. DEROSSET,
JOHN C. SPRINGER,
B. G. WORTH,
R. W. HICKS,
CHAS. E. BORDEN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. L. DeRosset, B. G. Worth, John C. Springer, R. W. Hicks and Charles E. Borden, shown to me to be the persons they represent themselves to be, and made oaths that the above statement is correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

JOHN TURRENTINE,
Notary Public.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. King Bros.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

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Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Wife Beater Arrested.

Geo. Hardison, colored, was arrested Tuesday by Township Constable Maultsby charged with beating his wife. Upon apologizing to his wife and paying the costs he was discharged.

To Beat White.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District met in convention at Wilson yesterday.

Resolutions endorsing the Chicago and State platforms were adopted. The convention then adjourned without putting a candidate in the field. J. B. Loyd is the populist candidate.

George White, colored, is the republican candidate.

A dispatch from Wilson says:

George White, the negro congressman, will be defeated in the coming election.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Ashma, Bronchits and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons Drug Store. Regular size 50cts, and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

August Dispensary Report.

Stock on hand August 1, '98,		$2,668.06
Purchases for August,		772.42
		$4,440.48
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, '98,	$2,978 58	
Sales as per vouch'rs,	2,250 50	
	$5,229 08	
Gross profits,		$ 788 60
Expenditure,		256 89
Net profit,		$ 531 71

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, Druggists.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,

irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

TAKE AND BE HEALED
THE GREAT SPIRIT PLANTED IT.

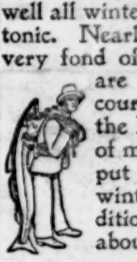
Well Children

that are not very robust need a warming, building and fat-forming food—something to be used for two or three months in the fall—that they may not suffer from cold.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well all winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will put them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.
All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



The Cape Fear and Raleigh Railroad.

The Raleigh News and Observer of this morning, says:

Work on the Cape Fear and Raleigh Railroad moves right along. It is being done by convicts, who are in charge of Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, probably the best railroad contractor in the State. He has been building railroads now for nearly twenty five years, and there is hardly a road in the State built during that time that he has not helped build.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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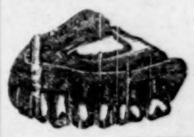
MURCHISON & POPE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

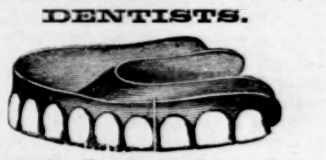
EDWIN R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
Fayetteville, N. C. Savannah, Ga.

J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office: N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D.D.S. THOS. M. HUNTER D.D.S
DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880.



DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS
DRS. PATTERSON & BETTS,
DENTISTS.
OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.



"I am going to NEWBERRY'S to buy my wife a suit of Furniture. Look in the window!"

"That is right; he is selling at about cost to make room for his immense fall stock, and they are going by wagon loads."

Marble and Granite
Monuments - and - Headstones!

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments
—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
Proprietor Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY......SEPTEMBER 8, 1898

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform, but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."
—*William J. Bryan to National Committeeman C. S. Thomas, of Colorado.*

The Democratic Nominees for Judges of the Superior Court.

First District—George H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.

Second District—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Congress, Third District—Charles R. Thomas, of Craven.

FOR SOLICITORS.

Sixth District—Rudolph Duffy.

Seventh District—C. M. McLean.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A vast change has taken place in the political situation in the last week or so. Before that, it was common to say that McKinley would be re-elected practically without contest, as Bryan was, in the slang of the day, a "back number." The OBSERVER never thought so, but still kept Mr. Bryan's name at the head of its columns. Now, on all sides, it is asserted that the maladministration of the war has rendered McKinley's re election impossible. At the same time, the continued distress of the masses of the people causes them to turn again to the great Democratic leader as their only hope for relief from the destructive effects of the gold standard and of the trusts and monopolies.

The Eastern Towns Given up to Negroes.

Democratic Handbook.)

The fusion between the Populists and the Republicans was very unnatural. There were no principles in common. There were really no common objects of interest to the people in view. And, as might have been expected, this unnatural alliance has been productive of much evil. Elsewhere we have dwelt upon the injury it has done by lowering the standard of political morality, in prostituting suffrage, and leading free silver Populists to vote for goldbug Republicans. There was another consequence. The negroes constituted the large mass of the Republican party, and the black cohorts were faithful to the fusion. Common decency required that these faithful allies of the Populists who had co operated with them in obtaining control of the Legislature, should receive their share of the spoils. The alliance had not been made in order to subserve any public interest, but only to secure spoils; and the negroes were entitled to their share. They could not be given offices that brought them in contact with the white voters of the west. That was out of the question, for the western whites would not stand that; and so their share of the spoils was laid aside for them in eastern localities. The eastern towns were to be given up to them to be subject to their misrule, to be objects of their prey, and to be looted by them. The city and town charters were "reformed" by the "reformers" of the reform Legislature, so as to put the negroes on top. Who did this thing? Why the Populists in the Legislature. The Republicans were not able to do it alone—but the Populists helped them and the charters were accordingly "reformed" so that the negroes might be in the saddle and have their hands in the town treasuries.

Jim Young prepared the Raleigh charter, but he counted wrong, and the whites outvoted him, and that city was saved from his clutches.

THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE.

The bill concerning the town of Greenville was passed by the first Fusion Legislature. It is worthy of more than passing mention. The town of Greenville contains a majority of white voters, and naturally was under Democratic administration, and had been without any scandals. The assessed value of property is about three quarters of a million dollars.

In order to favor the negroes, the Fusion Legislature of 1895 threw overboard the white government of that town and divided the town into four new wards. By a careful gerrymander, two of these wards having a very odd shape were made to contain negro majorities; while the whites are greatly in the majority in the other two wards. So far, that was a simple gerrymander in the interests of the negroes and against the whites. But the Fusion Legislature did not stop there. It went further, and conferred on the negro wards the right to elect two alderman for each of them, while the white wards were allowed to elect only one alderman apiece. So in order to give the negroes, who were in the minority, control of Greenville, the Populists and Republicans, in the Fusion Legislature of 1895, gave to a small negro ward two aldermen, while it gave to each of the larger white wards but one alderman. In that case a negro voter was computed as being twice as good as the white voter!! A negro voter was given twice the political power, twice the power in government, that the white voter has. What decent white man will defend that action of the Fusion Legislature?

Under this Fusion charter, at the town election, May, 1897, the two negro wards elected four negro aldermen, and the white people elected two white aldermen. To be sure the four negroes on the Board outvoted the two whites; and they elected as officers of Greenville a white Radical Mayor, a white Radical Chief of Police, a negro Clerk, a negro day policeman and a negro night policeman. The entire law-making power is necessarily invested in these four negro councilmen. The nine governing officers of the town, to wit, these four councilmen, Mayor, Chief of Police, two policemen, and Clerk, who make the laws and enforce them in the town, lay the taxes and spend them, pay no taxes to speak of. As a matter of curiosity, we give the figures for the year from May, 1897, to May, 1898:

One negro councilman paid taxes on property, 63 cents.

Another negro councilman paid taxes, 84 cents.

The two others paid nothing.

Altogether the law-making power that levies the taxes and spends them pays $1.47.

The Radical Mayor paid on property, 43 cents.

The Chief of Police paid 30 cents.

One negro policeman paid nothing.

The negro Clerk paid nothing.

These eight officers, therefore, paid an aggregate of $2.20 in taxes on property:

The other negro policeman paid $5.75.

Leaving out the two Democratic councilmen, the officers of the town pay $7.95 into the town treasury. They collected revenues in 1897, $5,500, and they paid themselves out of that $2,800.

Now it is not always the case that men who pay no taxes are improper characters, but in September, 1897, the Mayor and Chief of Police of Greenville, being indicted for gambling, came into Court and admitted their guilt; and thereafter, in May, 1898, they were re-elected to their respective offices.

When the next Fusion Legislature of 1897 met, some of the Fusionists, not content with the injury and humiliation inflicted upon the town by its Fusion predecessor, sought to still further injure and humiliate it. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives taking from the people of Greenville the right to elect councilmen at all, and substituting a Police Board of three members, named in the bill, who were to govern the people of the town. Of the three persons named, one was an aged, infirm Democrat; another was a Radical named Cheek, who was a bar-keeper and a man of unsavory reputation; and the third was a negro who has often had long drunken spells. This bill also gave this Board power to appoint all officers and employees for the town, and to fill all vacancies in its own body.

It was proposed to turn over the town to this Board, giving them the right to appoint all officers, to make all town laws, to levy all taxes and spend them, and to contract debts and to issue bonds. This abominable bill actually passed the House; but Senator Moye prevented its passing the Senate.

It must always be remembered that a majority of the people living in the town of Greenville are white people, and the white population is one of the very best in the State; and under its former white government there never were any scandals in its administration, and no race trouble. Everything was properly done in the town until the Populists and Republicans made a negro there twice as good as a white man; but since that time the condition of affairs has grown constantly worse, the laws not being properly administered, until now disorderly people being unrestrained, the liquor shops sell right along on Sundays and general lawlessness and disorder prevail.

Indeed, white men and white women, in a spirit of forbearance and with the resolute purpose of avoiding any race collision, frequently leave the sidewalks and walk in the middle of the street to avoid the disorderly negroes, who carry things with a high hand in that unfortunate town.

Such is the result of giving the negroes in their wards the right to elect two councilmen, while a larger number of whites is allowed only one councilmen in their wards. This state of local government is one of the effects of Fusion.

WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN.

No town was too important to be turned over to the negroes by the Fusionists. The charters of Wilmington and Newbern were amended, and the people were allowed to elect only one alderman for each ward, while the Governor was given the power to appoint another alderman for each ward. The effect was to turn these people over to the tender mercies of Dan. Russell. And now when you go to Wilmington and Newbern you see negro policemen and negro officers as thick as blackbirds.

In order to accomplish these purposes, attention is called to the fact that the Governor of the State is given the power to appoint an alderman for each and every ward in these two cities. This is a direct blow at the theory of self government. And it was done by Populists and Republicans in the Fusion Legislature in the interest of the negro, while loudly proclaiming themselves in favor of government by the people; and boasting of their purpose to maintain self-government in North Carolina. Why are not the people of Wilmington and Newbern competent to elect their aldermen? and why should Dan Russell be made ruler over the people of those cities? If he can appoint aldermen, why not all the officers? Is this consistent with our form of government?

GOLDSBORO AND WILSON, ETC., ETC.

In like manner, Goldsboro and Wilson and Fayetteville and other towns were threatened to be put under the dominion of the negroes The evil was so much dreaded that the white people in these towns had delegations in Raleigh, watching and waiting at great expense and with great anxiety to ward off the blow that would have been so fraught with evil and injury to these commuities. Fortunately these particular places escaped for that time. But the danger hangs as a menace over them. Another Fusion Legislature, another alliance between the Republicans and Populists, and these towns will probably be given up to the negroes like Greenville and Wilmington, and Newbern, and other towns have been.

The Radicals cannot accomplish this wicked purpose by themselves. They must have the help of the Populists to do it. But the Populists have aided them in such matters before, and the Radicals count on their aid in the future.

Gradually, step by step, the negroes have been given dominion over many of our towns, and unless the white people unite to stop it, they will obtain control over every town in the State. and there are some who have aided in these things under the banner of reform! What a terrible mistake they have made! Let the people at the polls pass on the question whether they endorse the course of the Fusion Legislature in regard to Greenville, Wilmington and Newbern.

The Penitentiary.

Democratic Handbook.]

In the first years after the Penitentiary system was established, the number of convicts was relatively small; but as time passed the criminals confined within the stockade of the State's Prison at Raleigh increased, and the cost of maintaining them became correspondingly heavy. From the beginning these convicts had been employed in erecting the Penitentiary building, and as soon as the buildings were sufficiently completed the Democratic administration began to try and make the Penitentiary self supporting and to utilize the labor of the convicts for the benefit of the State. The great work of completing the Western North Carolina Railroad across the mountains was largely performed by convict labor. We see to-day the benefits reaped by the State from that herculean work. Asheville has developed from a crossroads village into a splendid city. Asheville lists in taxable property over four millions of dollars! Buncombe County now lists for taxation $9,381,000, and pays into the State Treasury for general purposes $24,217.90, which is quite as much as all the counties west of the mountains paid for general purposes before that railroad was built. The wisdom of this Democratic employment of the convict force is indeed illustrated by the rapid and wonderful improvement and development of that beautiful and fertile and healthful section of the State. It has given life and prosperity to many counties that were formally cut off from the markets of the world, and has started their inhabitants on the highroad of improvement and progress.

We append a table showing that the taxable property of these western counties, as the direct result of this railroad, has increased since it was built about three times.

	Value, 1881.	Value, 1895
Buncombe,	$1,856,949	$9,381,767
Haywood,	967,407	1,788,318
Cherokee,	612,101	1,460,236
Swain,	281,036	994,947
Henderson,	987,242	2,103,311
Madison,	746,377	1,748,800
Transylvania,	534,584	876,854
Jackson,	469,611	1,213,676
Macon,	723,203	1,179,658
Clay,	259,681	482,103
Graham,	176,022	622,500
	7,614,013	21,852,170

Here is fourteen million of dollars added to the taxable property of the State by this development.

The convicts were likewise employed in the construction of other roads with equally beneficial local effects, while their earnings in some measure relieved the taxpayers of their maintenance. When these great works of internal improvements were completed and no longer afforded employment for the convicts, efforts were made in other directions to make the penitentiary self-supporting. It was difficult to find suitable work for the negro prisoners inside the walls, as they had no skill and were mere laborers. And, besides, there was an objection to bringing their labor into competition with the products of free labor. Finally, it was deemed best to rent farms and put them to raising their own provisions and raising enough of some money crops to pay for their clothing, the expense of guarding and conducting their operations. When this policy was begun, the expense of putting the farms in good order was heavy, and although the burden of maintaining the convict force was greatly lightened, yet some appropriations had to be made to meet the deficit.

But steadily, year by year, under the wise and excellent management of those entrusted with the direction of the penitentiary, the burden on the public treasury was diminished, until during the year 1896, the last year of Democratic administration the penitentiary became self sustaining.

State Treasurer W. H. Worth, in his report for that year, said: "In 1895 the State paid out for the Penitentiary $30,000 appropriation and $14,158.71 of its indebtedness. In 1896 only $5,000 has been used of the State's funds, over and above the earnings of the convicts. and had it not been for the heavy loss by the overflow in 1896 there would have been very little assistance needed from the State for 1897 and 1898. I now suppose it will not take more than $20,000 annually to meet expenses. I think the management has been very good."

His testimony of the efficiency of the management is gratifying, for he belongs to another political party and his words are not the mere and formal commendation of a party friend.

Now, Mr. Worth, making his report on December 20, 1896, for the law requires him as State Tteasurer to close his books on December 1st, and to report for the twelve months running from November 30 to November 30, reported that up to that time the penitentiary had drawn out of the Public Treasury $5,000.

But the penitentiary books under the law close one month later, their year running from January 1 to January 1. And on December 31, 1896, there was in the hands of Mr. Worth, as treasurer of the penitentiary, $5,831, the net earnings of that year, all debts and accounts having been fully paid off. And so, during the year 1896, the penitentiary made eight hundred and thirty one dollars more than its expenditures amounted to.

That is a good showing of Democratic management. We would like to see the present administration do as well. But we do not expect any such result. The Democratic administration was free from scandals. Its operations were always open to the public. Its books could always be inspected. Its reports were duly made and the facts verified by the books. There were no concealments.

The same cannot be said of the present administration. Before the new administration had been in control nine months, there were rumors of peculations and thefts and scandalous proceedings. These rumors eventually took substantial form. John R. Smith, the superintendent, was transferred to the Agricultural Department, and it was noised abroad the Governor, Hon. Daniel L. Bussell, gave as the reason for making the transfer that there was so much peculation and thieving at the penitentiary that he wanted to get Smith away and into a place where he could not make way with any more of the public property. It was publicly stated that this was Governor Russell's reason for making the swap between Mewborne and Smith.

Some days ago, when this book was about to be prepared, it was designed to refer to these matters, but the Democratic State Committee wanted to have the facts before saying anything on the subject. Chairman Simmons therefore asked for information.

Under the act for the government of the penitentiary, passed March 3, 1897, the provisions in many respects being similar to the law in force before then, it is made the duty of the board of directors to hold regular meetings on the third Wednesday "in January, March, July, September and November, and at their regular meetings they shall receive the bi monthly report of the Superintendent showing, under oath, an itemized account of his receipts from all sources, and his disbursements of every kind during the two months preceding and after examining said account by items and compare the disbursements with the original voucher of payment filed in the office of the State Treasurer, they shall, if it appears correct in all particulars, approve the same."

Under section 6 the board is directed to appoint a clerk to keep the books and to prepare all the statistical tables and documents required.

Under section 5, it is also made the duty of the superintendent to state and render to the board of directors at the end of each fiscal year a general account between the State and the institution for such year, etc., etc.

Section 9 reads: "That the fiscal year of the institution shall end on the 31st day of December of each and every year, whereupon the superintendent shall take and file, under oath, an inventory of all property of every kind on hand and credit in his general annual account between the State and the institution for such year, and the board of directors shall make an annual report to the Governor, showing the financial condition of the institution by the inventory and accounts of the superintendent, and also the condition and residence of the convicts. The annual report shall also contain the prices paid for the principal supplies and received for the principal products each month, and a classification of the persons on the pay roll, with the rate of wages paid to each. From the whole number printed for distribution, two hundred copies of such annual report shall be preserved for use of the General Assembly."

From this it appears that the superintendent was to make a sworn report of his accounts every two months; that he was to make an annual report and account to the board; that he was to file a sworn inventory at the end of the year; and the board is to examine his accounts item by item and at the end of the year make a report to the Governor, which is to be printed.

Not wishing to do anyone an injustice, and desiring to have every statement founded on indisputable evidence, application was made to the Superintendent of the penitentiary, and Mr. Claudius Dockery, the chairman of the board of directors of the penitentiary, for information for the year 1897, and for a part of 1898, that under the law is required to be contained in the official reports. It turned out that no such report was published for the year 1897; that no annual report had been made by the board to the Governor for 1897, and no annual inventory had been taken and filed for the year 1897. Still, it would have been easy for the superintendent to furnish the information desired, but instead of complying with a reasonable request, the request was denied. The correspondence has been published.

This denial of information coupled with the removal of Superintendent Smith and with the reasons given by Governor Russell for his transfer to the Agricultural Department and with the fact that the reports, accounts and sworn inventory required by the law were not filed at the regular time, constrain us to believe that there is something rotten in Denmark. Honest men who have dealt honestly with public affairs not only do not object to showing their hands, but when there is any question made about their conduct, they are glad to prove to the public the honesty of their dealings by giving all the information they can. And when the air is full of rumors of maladministration and rascality, and public officials close their books and deny information, the inference is irresistible that they are trying to conceal their misdeeds and cloak up their rascality. The information about public matters is not withheld from the public without some great reason and pressing necessity. While we are unable to prove the details of the thefts and of the misappropriation of the State's property because we are denied the full information, enough appears to justify the public in believing that there has been not mere maladministration, but a decided absence of honesty. To what extent the penitentiary has been pillaged we cannot know until the details are laid bare; and until we can get a look at the books, we can only feel that another miserable disgrace has befallen the State, and that the Radical crowd of 1898 are about the same as the Radical crowd of 1868, and only need an opportunity to show that the leopard has not changed its spots.

The people have a right to know all about the management of the penitentiary; but they cannot find it out until they put their public affairs into the hands of men who will fearlessly unearth the frauds and throw light on the hidden secrets of penitentiary management. To that end a great effort should be made by all honest men. They should come together to protect themselves from those who are despoiling the public treasury; and they should elect to office only those who will do their full duty to the public in this matter.

Justice Clark.

Justice Walter Clark, having been denied the privilege of having his speech printed along with the other proceedings of the trial of the case of Clark vs. Kilgo, requests us to give him a hearing through the medium of a supplement to the OBSERVER. This we do with pleasure.

The learned Judge, who is not only the only Democratic member of our Supreme Court, but was the unanimous choice of our State Convention for the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency in 1896, and received, among others, the solid vote of Virginia therefor in the Chicago convention, deserves the attention of all good Democrats. He appears to us to have made out his case with completeness.

The victories of Hood's
Sarsaparilla over all
Forms of disease
Conclusively prove
That it is an unequalled
Blood purifier. It conquers
The demon, Scrofula,
Relieves the itching and burning of salt rheum, cures running sores, ulcers, boils, pimples and every other form of humor or disease originating in impure blood, The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are cures--absolute, permanent, perfect cures. They are based upon its great power to purify and enrich the blood.

If you suffer from sores, boils, pimples, or if your nerves are weak and your system run down, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought — Chas. H. Fletcher

The English Win a Great Victory.

The Capture of Omdurman.

English Loss 200—Dervish Loss 2,000 Killed.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasri.—The Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdiam at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdiam.

Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles, Countless banners fluttered over their masses. and the copper and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old time ardor.

Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the Second battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and the First battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In our centre were the First battalion Cameron Highlanders and the First battalion Lincolnshire regiment, with Maxims, worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On our right were the Soudanese brigades commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. McDonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserves, and both flanks were supported by the Maxim Nordenfeldt batteries.

At 7:10 a. m, the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen.

Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes balked, swept toward our centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in echlon of battalions toward Omdurman As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass, 15,000 strong, bore down on the Soudanese.

Gen. Kitchener swung round the centre and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in 10 minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained deadly cross fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jubbah-clad corpses like a snowdrift dotted meadow.

At 11:15 the Sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was the brilliant charge by the Twenty-first lancers, under Lieut. Col. Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervishes' sordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, nephew of Gen. Sir Frances Grenfell was killed, four other officers wounded, 21 men killed and 20 wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held the gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death.

Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of The London Times, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

RHODES AND HOWARD KILLED.

Besides Col. Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, the New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

Correspondence of the Observer:

At the coming election a sheriff is to be elected. In the OBSERVER of Sept. 1st, a man is suggested as a suitable candidate, Will Marsh, of Gray's Creek. He is worthy of support. No charge can be established against him.

If he should get the office the duties will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He has not applied for the office. It is a case in which the office seeks the man.

Let all men who desire the good of the county rally to the support of Will Marsh, of Gray's Creek, for sheriff of Cumberland county.

"SILVER DEMOCRAT."

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Knowlton Woodward to Mr. Benjamin Wyche, Wednesday afternoon, September 14th, Trinity church, Durham. Mr. Wyche is of Austin, Texas.

A CRITICAL TIME During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts In Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day, to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but, thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Ia. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Taken to the Asylum.

Devereaux Tucker, notorious for his window smashing escapade, was taken to the Insane Asylum in Goldsboro yesterday by Deputy Sheriff H. E. King.

Corporal Jesse Weisiger, of Co A, Sick

Mr. Geo. Weisiger received the following telegram this afternoon from Mr. Ran. McMillan:

SAVANNAH, SEPT. 5TH.

"Jesse is in Savannah hospital sick with typhoid fever. Reported better today. Indications that he will continue to improve."

Corporal Jesse Weisiger, of Co. A, Tybee, went away from here as a member of the F. I. L. I., and he has many friends who will regret to hear of his illness.

Mr. McDuffie's Claim.

Mr. Jno. McDuffie requests us to state that the 71st Populist delegation, headed by J. W. Johnson, and published by us Saturday, is a bolting delegation, and that his delegation, headed by J. R. Carter, is the regular thing. Mr. McDuffie's delegation is for fusion with the Republicans, although McDuffie says he is for Bryan first, last, and all the time. A rather queer combination of ideas.

Bladen Democratic Ticket.

The Democracy of Bladen county met Friday at Elizabethtown and nominated the following ticket: For House, Geo. H. Currie; for clerk, A. M. McNeill; for sheriff, S. G. Wooten; for treasurer, R. L. Bridges; for register of deeds, J. S. Williamson; for coroner, C. M. Roberts; for surveyor, J. W. Downing; for county commissioners. C. P. Parker, C. W. Lyon and Dr. W. K. Andus.

It is said that quite a number of good men, who have heretofore acted with the Populist party, were delegates and Democrats.

Seventy-First Populists Want None of Republicanism.

At the Populist primary in 71st this morning, the precinct chairman, J. R. Luther, being absent, the county chairman, Jno. McDuffie, tried to assume the role of boss, but was severely set down upon. He asked the committee which faction of the Republican party it was going to fuse with, the Waddill or Smith faction and received the almost unanimous response, "neither."

In accordance with this sentiment the following delegates were elected to the County Convention: J. W. Johnson, J. F. Ellis, D. F. Sinclair, John Bullock, James Ellis, D. K. Taylor, Wm. Culbreth, Harvy Bunce, H. F. Filyaw, J. W. H. Smith, J. D. Cook, W. D. Ray and D. R. Autry.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought — Chas. H. Fletcher

Republican Congressional Convention to Meet in Fayetteville.

The Republicans of this, the Third Congressional District, are to make a straight fight.

This news will bring joy to the Slocomb faction who desire a straight fight with Mr. A. H. Slocomb as the candidate.

A dispatch from Newbern last night says:

The Republican Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District met here yesterday. A Republican convention was duly called to meet at Fayetteville September 29th for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress. Resolutions were unanimously passed favoring a straight Republican candidate for Congress in this District.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Judge MacRae and Mr McLauchlin at Lumber Bridge.

We learn that Judge MacRae and ex Senator McLauchlin distinguished themselves in their speeches at the Reunion at Lumber Bridge last week. We hope to get some account of the event from our correspondent.

Cedar Creek Populists.

The Populist primary of Cedar Creek Saturday, instructed its delegates to the county convention to vote for Sheriff Geddie and Clerk of the Court Cyrus Murphy, and against Jno. McDuffie and C. McClellan under all circumstances. McDuffie was the former county chairman and McClellan is the present county chairman.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday with the full Board present.

Jack Kirkpatrick was allowed to go to the poor house.

Dan Wallace was allowed $1.00 per month.

Wesley Musslewhite was elected standard keeper for the next two years.

J. A. McFarland was authorized to build a boom at the Cumberland end of the Elliott bridge across Little River.

Petition of F. C. Yarboro and others for the establishment of a public road in Gray's Creek Township was received and the clerk ordered to advertise same according to law.

A request of the Republican County Executive Committee for the use of the Court Room Sept. 29th, for holding the Congressional Convention, was granted.

Ordered that the Cumberland Mills property valuation be reduced from $20,000 to $8,000.

The report of the auditing committee on the sheriff's account was received and ordered recorded and the committee discharged.

N. A. Sinclair and A. L. McCaskill were appointed a committee to examine the sheriff's books and report their finding at an adjourned meeting Sept. 10th, '98.

C. C. McClellan and L. J. Tew were authorized to have bridges across Black River and canal at Phode's Mill repaired, and bring bill before this Board.

Ordered that N. A. Sinclair and S. H. Cotton be and are hereby authorized to sell the certificates of land sales belonging to the county for land sold by the sheriff for taxes for the years 1894, '95 and '96, to any person who may desire to purchase the same, and upon said sale, the chairman is authorized to transfer and and endorse the same to the purchaser. They will report to the Board at the next meeting their action in the matter.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought — Chas. H. Fletcher

Southern Men the Best.

Washington correspondent Baltimore Sun.

Probably the first of the troops will be mustered out before November. So far the War Department has taken no steps towards preparing an army of occupation, and the present demoralized condition of sickness in camps, the hardships endured in Cuba and on board transports and the general desire of the men to get away from the service, has had the effect of making the formation of the army more difficult than the department had anticipated. It is generally understood that most of the corps commanded by General Lee, which [illegible] of the volunteer forces in the army, are intended for Cuban work.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.
For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart failure
For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
50c. and $1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Minister Writes

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, billiousness, disorganized kidneys and constipation. I have been cured by Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man REV. C. C. DAVIS,
Eld M. E. Church South.
No 28 Tatnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Memphian Writes

DR. H. MOZLEY. Atlanta.—Having been a great sufferer for three years from indigestion, and been treated by many physicians, who failed to give me ony relief. Continuing to grow worse my brother advised me to try Dr. Moseley's Lemon Elixer, which remedy he had used for several years. I commenced its use, and must say that your Lemon Elixir is the greatest medicine on earth. I have never suffered a day sidce I commenced using Lemon Elixir.
R. L. Rocco.
206 Hernando St., Memphis, Tenn.

A Card

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would gladly have paid $5.00 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.
H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co., Ga.
daily sat. & weekly.

What We Are To Vote For.

The people of Cumberland county will have to vote for candidates for the following officers on November 8th:

Sheriff.
Clerk of court.
Register of deeds.
Senator, sixteenth senatorial district.
Two representatives for the legislature.
County treasurer.
Three county commissioners.
Coroner.
Surveyor.
About forty magistrates.
Judicial candidates.
Congressional candidates.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure.
King Bros.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago St. Louis New York Boston, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
FAIRBANK'S
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

Republican-Populist Fusion Arranged.

Last night the Republican and Populist Executive Committees, in session at Raleigh, held a joint meeting and agreed on complete fusion.

The terms of the deal were discussed for four hours last night by the two "steering" committees appointed by the Republican and Populist State committees, and at 12:30 the following conclusion was reached and duly signed:

The Conference committee appointed by the People's party State convention and the People's party State committee and a conference committee of the Republican party met in Raleigh on September 1st, 1898.

The conference resulted in a unanimous and harmonious conclusion to the effect that it was advisable and necessary to effect a complete co operation of the two parties in the election for 1898. The details of such co operation to be arranged in defence to the expression of the various conventions of the two parties.

It is respectfully recommended that the counties and districts proceed to nominate co operative tickets on mutually agreeable conditions and the assurance is authorized by the committees and hereby made that their best offices and assistance will be given in any matter necessary to effect the co-operation above recommended and advised.

(Signed) CYRUS THOMPSON,
Chairman People's Party State Executive Committee.
A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

The above report unanimously adopted by the full Republican State Executive committee.

(Signed) A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman.
W. S. HYAMS,
Secretary.

This Sept. 1, 1898.

The Republican executive committee adopted a resolution requesting all Republican candidates to hold no joint debates with Democrats. The resolution further advised union meetings and speakings between Populists and Republicans when possible.

Cross Creek Populist Primary.

At the Cross Creek Populist primary today the following delegates were chosen to the county convention:

Cyrus Murphy, H. E. King, A. J. Deal and J. K. Kinlaw.

No resolutions of any kind were adopted.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. King Bros.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT 8, 1898

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the veiws or statements of correspondents —and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. Burns--Notice.
W. P. Colyer---Executor's Notice.
J. B. Smith---To the voters of Cumberland county
Fayetteville Drug Store---Ice Cream Soda
Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for whites.
Hollingsworth & Co ---Clothes may not make the man

Nomination of Mr. Battle.

The Convention has just as we go to press nominated Hon. Dossy Battle, of Rocky Mount, for Criminal Court Judge of this Circuit.

Conventions to Be Held in Fayetteville.

Democratic County Convention, Sept. 29th.

Republican County Convention, Sept. 10th, (evening).

Populist County Convention, Sept. 10th, (morning).

Republican Congressional Convention for Third District, Sept. 29th.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

Shortly before noon fire broke out among the Fayetteville Cotton Factory tenement houses on Lizzard Island and in a short while three out of the four houses which composed the row were destroyed. There are twelve or more houses on the island. All the contents were saved. The fire company arrived shortly after the alarm, but could render but little service, as there was not hose enough to convey water from the nearest hydrant. The factory fire pump also broke down and the fire was fought by buckets alone.

The factory, itself, was in no danger.

The Late A. Moore.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. A. Moore at Pilot Mountain Tuesday afternoon caused much sorrow in this city. Mr. Moore has lived among us for more than thirty years, and during that long period made nothing but friends and gained the respect of the entire community. He was a native of Alamance county, born 72 years ago, and came to Fayetteville just after the war. He leaves a widow and seven children: Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Walton, Morganton, Mr. James A. Moore, Tarboro, and Messrs. W. G., Thos. and Verner and Miss Luola of this city.

The remains arrived here shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday on a special train and the funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill came up from Maxton yesterday morning, to conduct the funeral service.

He was buried with Masonic honors,

News of General Interest.

The Weekly Crop Bulletin, issued by the Weather Bureau yesterday for the week ending Monday, September 5th, says:

"The weather conditions during the week ending Monday, September 5th, 1898, have in general not caused much, if any, improvement in the crop prospects throughout the State.

"Expectations for a good crop of cotton are becoming less every day. In addition to the damage caused by rust, shedding and rotting of lower bolls, the humid, sultry weather is causing open cotton to sprout in the bolls.

"The corn crop is still considered extra good, except on bottoms where injured by freshest or standing water. Some smut and rotting is reported. The conditions have been extremely unfavorable for saving fodder; a good deal has fired on the stalk and much which was pulled in time was ruined by rotting, so that, except locally, not much good fodder was saved.

A NEGRO PAYMASTER FOR THE 2ND N. C. REGIMENT.

A dispatch from St. Simon's Island last night says:

R. R. Wright, colored, recently appointed major and paymaster, had a very unpleasant experience at Camp Gordon today.

Wright was detailed to pay off the troops and arrived this morning with a negro clerk. The soldiers, all of whom are white, protested. Wright feared violence and asked Col. Burgwyn for a guard detail, which was furnished. Each of the commissioned officers of the Second North Carolina refused the negro officer the use of tents.

When Corporal Giddings of Company G., Third Texas, was called to receive his pay, the corporal refused to accept it and exclaimed:

"My father was an officer in the Confederate army and I have to much good Southern blood in my veins to accept my army pay from a negro."

This precipitated a commotion and other soldiers followed Giddings' example. The pay-roll had to be discontinued. Wright is the principal of a State colored industrial school in Savannah.

A dispatch from Portsmouth N. H., last night says:

United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, accompanied by Senator William E. Chandler, arrived here this morning and was shown over the city by Mayor John S. Tilton and Hon. Frank Jones.

A banquet was tendered Senator Tillman at Hotel Wentworth this afternoon by Mr. Jones.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by
H. R. HORNE, Druggist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

TO CUMBERLAND DEMOCRATS.

Subscribe for the Observer, and Redeem the County.

We want one thousand new subscribers in Cumberland county to the OBSERVER. The OBSERVER has so far published twice as much in extracts from the Democratic Handbook as any other paper in the State. It will continue to supply to its readers, during this vital campaign for the restoration of white supremacy, the same kind of orthodox Democratic literature. In order to place the paper in reach of the humblest purse we offer the weekly from now until the issue after the election inclusive, for 15 cents; from now until the 1st of January, for 25 cents.

It the straight Democratic white man's doctrine which the OBSERVER is publishing could be read by every voter in Cumberland, the county would be redeemed. The OBSERVER proposes, as above indicated, to go half way to the voter to bring this about.

News of an Old Fayetteville Boy.

We notice in the Daily Northwestern, a paper published in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, of recent date, a very interesting letter from Samuel Sutton, Jr., detailing his trip from Chickamauga to Newport News and voyage on transport to Porto Rico. Mr. Sutton speaks in the highest praise of the kindness of the Southern people to the troops while at Chickamauga and while enroute to Newport News. He also gives a description of the skirmishes in which the Wisconsin regiment was engaged at Porto Rico. He is mounted orderly of Company F under General Brooke.

Sammy will be remembered as one who was for a number of years a Fayetteville boy, his father residing in the house now owned by Dr. Patterson, and, in copartnership with Mr. Henzi, conducting the Novelty Wood Works.

Two other of the boys, Thomas and Willie, are also connected with the same regiment, which, as will be seen from our dispatches this afternoon, has just arrived at New York in good condition and will be immediately mustered out.

Hurrah! The Second To Be Mustered Out.

Again the order has been revoked, and this time finally, it is said, and the Second regiment, with our F. I. L. I. boys, is to be mustered out of the service of the United States. The order mustering out the First regiment has also been revoked and that regiment and the negro regiment will be kept in service.

A telegram was received yesterday from Hon. Geo. M. Rose, who went to Washington last night for the purpose of having the retaining order revoked, to the above effect.

The regiment will go to Raleigh within the next two weeks and within a month from that time the regiment will have been disbanded.

A press dispatch from Washington last night, says:

"The order issued a few days ago to muster out the First regiment, North Carolina volunteers, now at Jacksonville, has been revoked and an order was today issued to muster out the Second regiment instead. This was done in accordance with the wishes of Governor Russell, who has changed his mind.

It is said that Russell could not stand the criticism brought on by his peanut political tactics. The Raleigh News and Observer, of this morning, contains the following:

"The mustering out of the First was the one absorbing topic yesterday, and everywhere it was denounced as nothing short of an outrage—this singling out the best regiment of the State to dismiss it from service.

"Unable to withstand the censure aroused by such an order the Governor yesterday morning sent Loge Harris to Washington to prevent the consummation of such a deed.

"Let us hope that Loge will succeed as splendidly in this as he did in keeping the negro regiment in service.

"And, by the way, that negro regiment will pass through the State this week from Morehead to Asheville—through the heart of the State, from the mountains to the seashore—on a triumphal vote-getting tour. And this is one of the reasons for its being kept in service."

The Post this morning, says:

"The regiment that is to be mustered out will arrive in Raleigh within two weeks. Then the people of the city will again have the pleasure of having the soldier boys here again. It will take at least six weeks to muster out the regiment, and the city will have the soldiers here for at least that length of time.

"The 'getting out' process is not so easy as one not versed in military affairs might imagine. After the order has been given for the regiment to be mustered out, the mustering out officer takes the matter in hand, and after five muster rolls have been prepared, an exact balance sheet is made between the government and each soldier, the latter being charged up with all articles that he has received, and credited with all such property as he returns to the government. His clothing allowance is also balanced, and, as the case may be, he is either charged with extra clothing that he has obtained, or credited and paid for the clothing that he should have drawn, but failed or was unable to get. Should he desire to live as he used to at camp, or for sentimental reasons wish to retain his canteen, haversack, etc., he can do so, but will be charged for the same at prices fixed by the government. He can also, on the same terms, if he wants to run a little war of his own, or be a 'soldier of fortune,' take his rifle, bayonet, cartridge belt, etc., but he will have to pay for them. A strict physical examination, much more severe in fact than when he enlisted, will have to be undergone, and all reports etc., will be necessary most complete so that the military history of all the 'veterans of 1898' will be at all times convenient of access in the archives of the government that he swore to defend.

"It may be a reasonable proposition to say that it will take six weeks to complete the work necessary to strip the 'boy in blue' of his uniform."

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists

Light Wanted on the Primaries.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

MR. EDITOR:--The plan of the Democratic primaries is not as clearly understood among the people as it should be. I take the liberty of asking the Executive Committee (and hope they will reply through the columns of your paper) a few questions, the answers to which may throw some light upon the situation. In the first place, I ask if it is required that all candidates be voted for at the primaries who may desire recognition in the County Convention. Secondly, should one or more names be voted for at the primaries and a new name be offered to the Convention would the fact that a vote having been taken at the primary preclude the new man from being votod for before the Convention. Third, if one candidate only be voted for at a primary no other name having been presented does that give the candidate the township or precinct solidly in the convention. These are somewhat perplexed questions, and I hope the committee will give us the answer to the same clearly and conclusively at the earliest practicable time in order to avoid misunderstandings and entanglements hereafter.

JOHN G. SHAW.

For a Rousing Reception.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7.

MR EDITOR:—Now that it is a settled fact that our gallant soldier boys are to return home, let us give them such a rousing reception as they richly deserve, and as the people of Fayetteville know how to give to heroes and patriots, as these volunteers have proven themselves to be. I would suggest that a public meeting be called to look after this matter.

J. W. MCNEILL.

Advise Straight Ticket.

New Bern Journal.

After due notice being served, the Republican Executive Committee of this the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, met in this city yester day, a quorum being present.

The following counties were represented, Bladen, Cumberland, Jones, Onslow and Craven.

After deliberation and discussion a convention was called to meet at Fayetteville, on Thursday, September 29th, for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress for this district.

Resolutions were passed unanimously to the effect that while the committee recognized the authority allotted the Central Republican Committee at Raleigh, yet the committee advised the Fayetteville convention nominate a straight Republican, and the contest be made on that basis.

No candidate was made or suggested by the committee.

No More Bossism for Democrats.

Asheville Gazette I

The democratic executive committee in Henderson county has ordered a primary election instead of a convention for the selection of candidates in that county and the Hustler regards this as the death knell of "ring rule" in that county. "Ring rule" in the democratic party is a violation of the foundation principles of the party and wherever it exists the name democratic ceases to apply to the political organization whose course is shaped by the machine. The democratic party needs leaders, devoted to its success as necessary to the welfare of the state, but it needs no clique to use it as a *means of livelihood for themselves.*

Cedar Grove Sayings.

Jessup, N. C., Sept. 3, 1898.

Miss Maggie Gilchrist, of Cameron, is visiting Mrs. Jennie Wadsworth.

Mrs. Mary McIver, of Greensboro, is spending a few days at Capt. E. J. Harrington's.

Mr. W. L. Blackman, travelling salesman for an Atlanta Publishing Company, is visiting his father.

Miss Kate Lewis, who has been visiting friends at Lempting, returned Sunday.

Miss Mattie Wadsworth is visiting the family of Mr. J. F. Underwood.

Rev. W. F. Thom preached to quite a large congregation at Euphronia Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Deaton, of Southern Pines, is visiting Mr. J. F. Blankman.

Heavy rain showers continue to fall almost daily. Farmers are afraid that hay and fodder crops will be entirely lost.

And now that war's dreaded alarm is over our people are free to discuss plans for redeeming "dear old North Carolina" from the rule of Russell–Republicanism.

The Moore county Populist convention convenes today at Carthage. The convention will decide whether or not the Populists will accept the fusion proposition as offered by the Republicans. It is a well known fact to every Populist that refusal means Democratic victory. Acceptance means support for W. H. Battley, present Register of Deeds, who employs a coal black negro as Clerk. An effort is being made by the Populists of Pocket Township to have Mr. A. L. McIntosh, democratic nominee, endorsed instead of Mr. Battley, but it is not thought that this move will meet success in the convention.

DONTON.

Big Prize Money to Be Paid.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The government is preparing to pay the rewards to the men who saved or captured Spanish ships. Admiral Dewey and his men get $187,500. Dewey, personally, $9,300; Admiral Sampson's men get $245,200. Sampson, personally, about $40,000.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

Regulars Deserting.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Sept. 6.—General Shafter is having great difficulty with desertion among the regulars in camp. Over three hundred have gone.

The Fearful Experience of Company "A" at Tybee.

Graphically Told in a Private Letter.

Capt. B. R. Huske, the beloved commander of Company "A," (our own F. I. L. I.) writes his experience of the great storm at Tybee, in a private letter as follows: [The letter only reached here yesterday, having been delayed in transmission.]

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 31, 1898.

DEAR ROY:

We have just gone through a fearful experience, a storm on Tybee. We are in a bad plight, but, thank God, we are all alive.

Yesterday was a bad, windy day, and last evening about 6:30 Dr. Bratton (the Post Surgeon) sent me word, "The train will wait 15 minutes, send your wife and children to town."

I packed them off in a jiffy, and then I went over to camp to see the boys out. I shall not attempt to make you understand what it was. God knows a man would have be in it to conceive of its fury. The wind began to rise and by 11 o'clock it was a hurricane. I can only tell you my experience, every man had a different one in his endeavor to save his life. At ten o'clock I had persuaded most of the men to seek shelter in their tents to prevent an all night's wetting and to await results. Jno. Tillinghast, Hollingsworth and I were in Hollingsworth's tent at 10 o'clock. Mine had already collapsed, being an old one, About 11 o'clock I looked out of a small crack in the tent and saw Capt. Smith's and his Lieutenants' tents down and they struggling to get out of the debris. I saw help go to them, and then I opened a small place in front and saw all of Company A's tents down. Not knowing but that some of the boys might be under and entangled in the wreckage, Tillinghast and I started out. As soon as the opening was made in the tent and Tillinghast got out he was hurled some ten or twelve feet into a lot of boxes. I followed and he righted himself and we made up the line and found none in serious danger. Then every man sought refuge from the fearful wind, the sand filling eyes, ears and nose and covering every bit of clothing, blown against the face with such force that it was painful. The men crawled along, seeking refuge in and behind box cars, houses and anything that would shield from the wind. The houses would creak and groan with the pressure and we feared they would blow down. Thank God we had moonlight or there is no telling what would have become of us.

I sought refuge with about 20 of the men on the south side and under the porch of one of the cottages. About two the storm lulled and we went out to our former camp—what a ruined waste? Hollingsworth's was the only standing tent, he had built a frame partly post 3 or 4 feet in the ground and covering with his tent.

We congratulated ourselves and in about half hour we had picked up the guns, which were half in sand, removing them to one of the cottages.

We looked out for all we could see. The hospital tents were also in ruins and the sick had been removed to the Government Engineers' building. We thought we would rest, so the three officers and Sergeant Haigh went to my cottage to see if we could rest a while, the wind had blown the rain in under and around the windows and all the beds were damp. We, however, prepared for a rest before day. A schooner out in the ocean at anchor, had signaled for help, firing rockets and blowing the fog horn; we could render no assistance; this morning she lay stranded out of our reach, and we do not know whether the poor sailors are alive or not.

We all settled ourselves about two minutes when the storm came again. Before it had blown from the north, now it came from the south, screeching, howling. We hustled on our shoes, the posts from our piazza were blown out from under it, and the covering to the piazza was flopping up and down like a great fan, so we agreed we had better risk the outside, we could not go out the front door, no man could make his way against such a wind, we resolved to jump from the second story back window, but when we looked out it seemed certain death, so we waited, down came the piazza, then the one to the house on the right of us, then the one in front of us. Yes, we were scared —then off came part of the roof and in came the rain, thus we waited from 3 until 6:30 o'clock, expecting every minute some other part of the house would go. At 6:30 there was about 2 inches of water in the up stairs part of my cottage, the blinds blown flopping and banging, glass blown in on the beds and everything wet, feet resting in water 2 inches deep. At that hour we braved the storm to look for our friends in trouble, as far as we could learn there were no wounded or dead ones, at about 8 o'clock the train came along at a snail's pace from the lower end of the island, it was a question of life almost to try it, but I felt obliged to go to my family and the other women refugees to relieve their minds, so I got on. The wind almost blew me away before I could get on the train. We crawled along fearing a wash out, usually a 40 minutes run was finally made in about 4 hours.

All the way up the marshes, usually filled with birds found in such places, looked like great lakes, big waves coming up against the railroad embankment. The water fowl crouching on the track would run off into the water and come back as soon as the train passed. I saw at least 6 coons on the track and got close enough to one to put my hands on him, but concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. We had to get out time and again to take off the weeds blown up on the track. One of the train men picked up an alligator about 5 feet long, throwing him up in the tender. We stopped midway a draw bridge, finding a part of the track wrecked, again I confess I was scared; the engineer was a brave fellow indeed to risk this trip; he brought us all safely to within about half mile of the city where we found a washout, and so I walked up to the hotel, looking like a tramp, drenched and dripping, having been wet for over 12 hours.

Of course we had to take it, but there are lots of ways of taking things and our boys took it like men—heroically and bravely. They are fine fellows, let him say to the contrary, who dares.

We agree today that if the choice were given us tomorrow between this and a Santiago battle we would try the battle.

I have written to Atlanta headquarters—wires down and Major Wilder being unable to communicate from the Island, and hope they will do the best they can to provide for our immediate relief.

Our men have borne bravely the trials of camp in rotten tents and had just gotten new ones, now we are out in the weather again. I trust some good may come to each one of these brave fellows for the present sufferings they are so bravely meeting.

I find my family are as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The city has suffered, the streets are full of blown down branches, trees, signs and tin roofs.

Yours truly,
B. R. HUSKE.

Coronation of Holland's Queen.

By cable to the Observer

Amsterdam, Sept. 6.—Wilhelmina, daughter of the late King William the III., was today crowned Queen of the Netherlands. The ceremony of placing upon the head of the girl Queen the crown was performed at the Niene Kerk, Amsterdam's chief Cathedral. Within a few moments after the diadem was set upon the fair hair, six thousand white pigeons were liberated at the Cathedral doors to bear tidings of the coronation to every part of the low countries. The Coronation Robe was of pink satin, edged with point lace and ermine. The Royal clerk also clothed in ermine, placed on the Queen's head a diadem of topaz and diamonds. A fifth of the population of Holland are here today, rejoicing throughout the ceremonies. The young Queen bore herself with admirable self possession, though much affected and impressed.

Mr. Chamberlain Arrives.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

New York, Sept. 7.—The steamship Majestic, from Southampton, with Joseph Chamberlain aboard, arrived today.

A Revision for Dreyfus.

By cable to the Observer.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The Cabinet Council this morning unanimously agreed upon a revision of the Dreyfus cafe and directed the Minister of Justice, Mr. Sarrion, to take the necessary steps to do so.

The Peace Commission.

By telegraph to the Obesrver.

Washington, Sept. 7th.—The The American case to be presented to the Peace Commission at Paris is being prepared by the State Department. The French line offered free transportation the commission which had to be declined because other arrangements had been made by Commodore Bradford, chief of the Naval Bureau. It is understood that the commission intends to limit its military and naval staff to one officer from each branch.

General Miles to be Court Martialed.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, Sept. 7.—General Miles today declared that the interview with him published in the Kansas City Star was in the main correct. He refused to retract the most serious allegations made against the War Department. A few minor points reported in the interview he said were incorrectly stated, but on the whole he fathered the statements. According to army regulations his reiteration of charges against his superior officers will force the Secretary of War to order the General to appear before a court martial. That is what his friends say he wants—the administration of the war in Cuba thoroughly overhauled.

Cervera Pays His Respects at the Navy Department.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, September 7.—Admiral Cervera and his son called at the Navy Department to-day. The Admiral said he had come to see the Secretary to pay his respects and to thank him for the generous treatment he and his men had received. He saw only Assistant Secretary Allen, and as Mr. Allen doesn't speak Spanish or he English, the interview was necessarily short and awkward. The Admiral was in citizen's clothes and attracted little attention. He goes to Portsmouth to-day to see the Spanish prisoners before sailing.

A Political War—One Man Killed.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

Colorado Springs, Sept. 7.—A political war between factions of the Silver Republicans resulted in the death of Charles Harris, of Denver. One faction attempted to capture the opera house, which was guarded by the Sprague faction. At four o'clock a rush was made by fifteen or twenty Broad men from both front and rear of the building. The Sprague men who held the position fired a volley and Harris fell. The shooting occurred just outside the opera house. Several arrests, including the man who fired the fatal shot, have been made. The shooting is the result of National Chairman Towne removing Richard Broad from the chairmanship for alleged disloyalty.

The Fatal Heat in New York.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

New York, Sept. 7.—There have been twelve deaths by heat up to noon which is not so oppressive as yesterday.

As to the New York Parade.

By telegraph to the Observer.)

New York, Sept. 7—The mayor has received a reply to his request to permit the Rough Riders and other solders to parade in New York from President McKinley, saying that he referred the matter to the commanding generals and medical officers in charge, and that if it is not injurious to the health of the soldiers, and agreeable to all, including the soldiers, it will give him special pleasure to comply with the patriotic request.

General Miles Arrives in New York.

By cable to the Observer.

New York, Sept. 7th.—The Obdam with General Miles and staff aboard arrived here at 3:20 o'clock this morning. At daylight the Obdam proceeded to Liberty Island and dropped anchor at 9:30. The soldiers will be taken off the ship this morning and will be immediately sent home. Of the eight hundred Wisconsin troops aboard none are seriously ill and no contagious diseases.

The Grand Army Parade.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Cincinnati, September 7.—The feature of the national encampment today was the grand army parade. There is the largest attendance of any day since the encampment began and there was marked and wide interest in this event. Denver, Kansas city and Philadelphia are struggling for the location of the next encampment. During the parade General Carey, police commissioner of Buffalo, was dangerously hurt. His horse fell and his spine is believed to be seriously injured.

Ice Cream Soda,

all flavors. The most popular drink the country over. Generally sold at 10 cents. For sale at 5 cents by
H. R. HORNE.

For Sale Cheap.

I have on hand one McCormick
Hay Rake
that I will sell at a bargain to close out.
Q. K. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, '98.

The Fall and Winter of 1898

finds me with a line of

Foreign and Domestic Woolens

that embraces every style of manufacture. I guarantee to please the most fastidious.

Following the latest models from New York and London, my low prices, perfect fit, excellent trimming and workmanship will commend themselves to every gentleman desiring up-to date clothing. My prices are as cheap as can be found for up-to-date merchant tailoring. I cannot offer up-to-date goods at ready-made prices.

Get your suits of a practical cutter and you will not get a ready-made garment for a tailor-made ane.

Yours to please,
W. A. CRAWFORD,
Up-To-Date Cutter.

CLOTHES
may not
make
The Man,

but they help to make another man's impression of him.

All the world is a stage, and when you get your cue to come on see that your personal appearance is such as to insure a cordial greeting.

We take as much pains measuring you up for a $9 18 suit as for a $40 one

Over 500 samples to select from

Lost buttons and unexpected rips have no terrors for the man who wears our royal raiment.

Hollingsworth & Co,
Agents for The Royal Tailors,
The Continental,
The International,
Jacob Reed Sons,
The Triumph, &c., &c.

The Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal School for Whites

will be opened on Thursday, September 15th.

J. M. LAMB,
Chairman of Ex. Committee.

September 7-1td&w

Ice Cream Soda,
Fig Ice
and all the
latest and
FASHIONABLE DRINKS
at the
Fayetteville Drug Store's
beautiful fountain.

NOTICE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Cumberland county for the office of Sheriff.

If nominated and elected I promise to give to the people of the county a clean, business-like administration one that will reflect credit upon Democracy and the people of the county. My friends are requested to attend the primaries on Sept. 22nd and the county convention on Sept. 29th and use their influence and votes for me for Sheriff.

Respectfully,
G. A. BURNS.

September 5th-d2tw2t

Sale of Watches for Repairs.

We have a large number of Watches left with us for repairs. All those uncalled for that have been in our possession for the past eighteen months or more will be offered for sale September 15th.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

aug 15-d1w4

Southern Railway,

THE—
STANDARD RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH.

The Direct Line to All Points.

Texas,
California,
Florida,
Cuba and
Porto-Rico.

Strictly First-Class Equipment on all Through and Local Trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains; Fast and Safe Schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a Safe, Comfortable and Expeditious Journey.

Apply to ticket agents for Time Tables, Rates and general information, or address

R. L. VERNON, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
F. R. DARBY, C. P. & T. A., Asheville, N. C.

☞No trouble to answer questions.

FRANK S. GANNON, 3d V.P. & Gen Man
J. M. CULP, Traf. Man.
W. A. Turk, G. P. A.
Washington, D. C.

WHITE MEN, TAKE NOTICE.

Democratic Primaries and County Convention.

At a meeting of the County Democratic Committee on the 25th inst., it was ordered that primaries, open to all white men, regardless of former political opinions, be held at the usual places in the different precincts on Thursday, September 22d, 1898, said primaries to be governed by the regular plan of organization, attention to which is hereby called, to-wit:

"At every precinct meeting there shall (before delegates to the County Convention are elected) be a vote taken for the different candidates for office whose names may be presented, and the delegates shall vote in the County Convention their respective precincts in accordance with this vote; that is to say, each candidate shall receive in the County Convention that proportion of the vote to which the precinct may be entitled which he received in the precinct meeting. The chairman and secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the County Convention the vote received by each candidate at the precinct meeting."

It is further recommended that every white voter attending, and those who may be chosen by those participating in those primaries, be made delegates to the County Convention, which will be held in Fayetteville, Thursday, September 29th, 1898, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the primaries and nominating a full white man's ticket to be voted for at the coming election.

The following offices are to be filled ihis year, to-wit:

Senator, two Representatives, Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Coroner, Surveyor, three County Commissioners, Township Constables and Justices of the Peace.

The Executive Committee recommend that the proposition that each township be allowed ten (10) votes in the County Convention in lieu of their present strength be submitted to said convention for its action.

White men of Cumberland, you have in no uncertain sound been warned that you have been lax in the safe-guards you place around your families Would you guard the purity of that altar, then attend your primaries and come in solid phalanx to the County Convention, nominate good and true men and then see to it that they are elected. It can and will be done, if the white men of the county are alive to their interest and duty.

Having accepted the chairmanship of the Executive Committee of your county, I am in the fight to win. Alone I cannot wage a successful campaign or reach a victorious end

I therefore ask a hearty co-operation of every white man in the county. Start the work now and see that it does not lag, and victory, yes, a grand victory, will crown our efforts.

Yours truly,
W. W. HUSKE, Chairman.

August, 30th, 1898.

Lumber Bridge High School.

Fall session opens September 5, 1898.

Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Music, Art, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, Music taught by a graduate of the Woman's College, Richmond, Va.

120 students representing 7 counties.

Board and tuition for the year $60 and upward.

Address J. A. McARTHUR, JR., A. B.,
Lumber Bridge, N. C

Announcement.

Two years ago I would have accepted the Democratic nomination for Register of Deeds. This year I am a candidate for the nomination subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

Very respectfully,
J. T BYNUM,
Hope Mills, N. C.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff for this county. Having filled the office for nearly six years, I will leave my official record to the voters as to whether or not my administration of the affairs of the office will be *clean* and *business-like.* My friends are requested to attend the primaries and the convention.

Respectfully,
J. B. SMITH,
Late Democratic Sheriff.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 6th, 1898.

Woods' Seeds Best For the South.

NEW CROP
TURNIP SEED
just received by
H. R. HORNE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

☞Buist's New Crop Turnip seed just received at the Fayetteville Drug Store.

THE FAYETTEVILLE
DRUG STORE,
corner of K. of P. building,
FRESH DRUGS
and Careful Prescription Work.
EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
J. A. McKETHAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by A. H. Worth and wife Meda Worth to David G. Worth, the undersigned Executors of said David G. Worth will sell for cash at the Court house door in Elizabetown, N. C., on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1898, the following tract of land situated in Bladen county, described as follows, viz: Beginning at a fork of Boggy branch, and runs thence East 22 chains and 36 links to a stake, thence North 15 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence East 14 chains and 37 links, thence North 67 chains and 9 links, thence West 37 chains, thence South 82 chains and 59 links to the beginning, containing 287 acres.

This the 23rd day of August, 1898.

C. W. WORTH,
J. S. WORTH,
Executors of D. G. Worth.
C. C. LYON, Att'y.

The American-Spanish War is Over

but Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue tax has come to stay.

When you need
TOBACCO
see our stock

It is hoped the long promised prosperity will boom in on short notice. "The Hay Street Grocer" will try and do his best to induce prosperity.

The many friends of J. TEREMER PEARCE will be pleased to know he can be found with "The Hay Street Grocer," where he is ever ready to serve the trade in a satisfactory manner.

Thanking the public for past patronage we hope, with
Goods at Rock Bottom,
to induce continued favors.
I am, truly,
A. S. HUSKE.

How to Put Up a Prescription

with the skill and care that is necessary to prevent mistakes, is a part of our business that

Experience and caution have made perfect.

Our prescription department is equipped with all the latest appliances for accurate work, and we use nothing but the purest and freshest drugs. Our reputation in this line has secured us the best *clientele* in Fayetteville, and if we haven't your trade we should have it.

KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

"Good Work and Prompt Delivery for Cash" Will Be Our Motto.

On and after August 31st all work done at the Fayetteville Steam Laundry must be paid for when delivered. Our driver has instructions not to deliver any laundry unless paid for. The proprietors have been forced to this on account of the large number of small unpaid accounts on their books which it seems impossible to collect. No business can run on loose credit. All persons owing it are requested to call and settle at once. Put yourself in the proprietors' place and think before you decide. They are not issuing this notice without careful consideration and due deliberation, and knowing there are some who will take offence at same, but, when they consider the annoyance and perplexities of a credit laundryman, will not hesitate to treat him with fairness. Thanking our patrons for past favors and soliciting their work in future, we are

Yours,
LEDBETTER BROS.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Lumber and Building Material
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS
Farming Implements
OF ALL KINDS,
Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.
SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL
Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.
Agent for the Frick Co. Engines and Machinery.
☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.
Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

Pemberton's Book and Music House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms.*
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday-school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,
Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

ARE YOU
BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,
NEVER DESPAIR
Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills
an absolute cure.

An Ugly Affair.

Riverside Church, in Flea Hill township, was the scene Wednesday night of an ugly affair. A choir practice was being held in the church and two young men, Messrs. L. G. Sewell and W. E. Haywood, were standing in front of the door. Two negroes passed by, and one of them, Jno. Hatcher, purposely ran into Mr. Sewell, who demanded to know the meaning of such conduct. For a reply the negro drew a large rock from his pocket and struck Mr. Sewell a fearful blow in the face. Both negroes then fled. Mr. Sewell's face was horribly injured and his nose was broken in several places. He will recover, however.

Township Constable Maultsby and a posse scoured the woods all last night and this morning for the negroes, but have not yet been able to get up with them.

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time.
King Bros.

Second Regiment News.

The Governor has appointed Adjutant David M. Clark, son of Judge Walter Clark, captain of Company M, of the Second regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. J. W. Cooper, of Murphey.

The Raleigh Post of Thursday morning contains the following:

Visitors to the late Legislature will remember David B. Sutton, who was jocularly known as the "Wild Man," not from Borneo, but from New Hanover. "Dave," as he was termed, was unheard of after the Legislature adjourned, but this summer turned up here at Camp Dan Russell as a private in Comprny A, of the Second regiment. He was not what is politely termed a quiet soldier. He came here not from New Hanover but from Bladen. At Tybee he got in trouble and in resisting arrest for drunkeness, took a bite out of the arm of Corporal Landon Jones (the latter a son of the late Colonel L. C. Jones, superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad.) It is learned that Dave gets two months imprisonment for his latest work.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure.
King Bros.

News of General Interest.

Rev. F. A. Bishop, of this city, Presiding Elder of Fayetteville District, and a trustee of Trinity College, is now in Durham acting as a member of the committee now investigating the Clark-Kilgo case.

A dispatch from Durham says:

The Investigation of the charges made by Judge Walter Clark against Dr. J. C. Kilgo has been on since Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The first witness put upon the stand was B. C. Beckwith, of Raleigh, who testified as to Dr. Kilgo's character in South Carolina, which he characterized as that of a "wire puller and manipulator." The evidence of R. B. Boone, of this city, and Rev. T. J. Gattis, general colporteur of the North Carolina Conference, was along pretty much the same line.

Today the principal part of the time has been consumed in reading affidavits and examining witnesses for both sides. Rev. G. A. Oglesby is the prosecutor in the case. The investigation is being conducted in private and but very little of the proceedings is being given out.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says:

Commissioner of agriculture Nesbitt estimates that the cotton crop of Georgia is from 10 to 20 per cent. less than it was last year. He gives the reasons for this estimate as based on the conditions reported from all sections of the State. The estimate is based, however, on the conditions at the present time, which are the result of too much rain.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says:

The State commission of agriculture today made public the condition of the cotton crop in this State as per reports received at his office. He puts it at .74 as against 1.12 per cent July 31st.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.
King Bros.

ITEMS FROM CARLOS

Mrs. Walter Ray and children, after spending some time with relatives here, have returned to ther home at Cordeal, Ga.

Mr. Duncan McArtan, wife and children, of Mt. Pleasant, Fla., spent Tuesday night of this week with his brother, Mr. Alex. McArtan.

Mr. N. J. King, of Durham, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. D. C. Culbreth and daughter, Miss Rachel, spent several days last week visiting Mr. J. B. McCormick's family at McNatt.
J. Q.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to one Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted It acts at once.
King Bros.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocketbook. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money.
STOP SMOKING!
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

THE SITUATION.

From Thursday's Daily.

Acting Secretary Allen has authorized the release of all Spanish naval prisoners captured in the battle of July 3d, from Cervera's fleet. These are now at Annapolis, Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor and Norfolk, the officers being at the Naval Academy and the sailors at the island.

The prisoners are to be returned to Spain at the expense of the Spanish government. That was the condition upon which our government agreed to release them without parole or other restrictions.

THE ROUGH RIDERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

General Wheeler received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin yesterday, directing him to "muster out the Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff, at once." The cavalrymen will, accordingly, be mustered out today.

PARADE OF SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

A dispatch from Jacksonville last night, says: The parade of the Seventh Army Corps today was the most magnificent military pageant ever seen in Jacksonville. Nearly 30,000 men were in line, and every regiment presented a fine appearance. The procession started past the reviewing stand, occupied by General Lee and staff, at 3:10, and it was 5:30 before the last regiment passed by.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan, in command of the Third Nebraska regiment, received a continuous ovation all along the line of march.

REMOVE THE MINES FROM HAVANA HARBOR.

The French ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, has notified the State Department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions to navigation in that harbor as rapidly as possible.

A BATTLE SUPPOSED TO BE IN PROGRESS.

A dispatch from London last night, says: There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Soudan, It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo Egyptian forces, under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the Dervishes, under the Khalifa, north of Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital.

From Friday's Daily.

The War Department has issued orders for the following transfers of troops for the purpose of being mustered out at their destination: First Wisconsin from Jacksonville, Fla., to Camp Douglas, Wis.; Fifth Ohio from Fernandina, Fla., to Columbus, O.; First United States volunteer cavalry Rough Riders) at Montauk Point; Thirth-third and Thirty fourth Michigan from Montauk Point to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, Mich.; First Connecticut, from Dunn Loring, Va., to Niantic, Conn.; First Illinois infantry, from Montauk to armory in Chicago; Fiftieth Iowa, from Jacksonville to Des Moines, Iowa; Third Virginia, from Camp Alger to Richmond, Va.; First Mississippi from Chickamauga to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.; Second Mississippi, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

Colonel Kimball, deputy quartermaster general, at New York, yesterday received from General Miles a despatch dated Ponce, September 1st, stating that 4000 troops sailed today from Porto Rico on the transports Manitoba, Mississippi, Conch, Alamo, Chester and Obdam. The transports will all come to New York.

The United States transport St. Paul has arrived at Manila from San Francisco, and reports all well on board.

A dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico, yesterday says:

General Brooke yesterday notified Captain General Maciao, the Spanish commander at San Juan de Porto Rico, under a flag of truce, carried to the Spanish lines by Colonel Goethal, that Rear Admiral Schley and General Gordon, the American Porto Rican peace commissioners, had sailed for San Juan from New York on the steamer Seneca. At the same time General Brooke who is also a member of the commission, asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort. Major Jose Reyes, of the Spanish army, brought the reply of General Macias today. It was sent by wire and said there were no objections. Consequently General Brooke has arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday, with his staff, escorted by troop H, of the Sixth cavalry and Pitcher's company of the Eighth infantry.

From Saturday's Daily.

The following troops were ordered to be mustered out of service yesterday:

First Pennsylvania, Second Pennsylvania, Third Pennsylvania, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Fourth Wisconsin, Seventy-First New York, First New Jersey, Thirty-Second Michigan, two squadrons, First Ohio cavalry, Eighth Ohio, Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Indiana, Third Ohio, Second North Carolina, Simons Island, Georgia, to Raleigh; First and Second Alabama, Third United States Volunteer cavalry, Second Massachusetts, First South Carolina, Jacksonville, to Columbia, S. C.

WAR CLOUDS GATHERING.

A despatch from Paris last night says:

The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

A dispatch from New York last night says:

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Hayes, Colonel and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, and George D. Cortelyou, the President's Assistant Secretary, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad and were met at the station by the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, who will remain with them during their stay in the city. The party were driven to the Manhattan Hotel, where they will occupy the State apartments.

While on its way to the hotel this afternoon, the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President Hobart and Private Secretary Porter, who arrived to-day, met a detail of the Seventy-first New York regiment, escorting the remains of Corporals Shield and Immen, who were killed in the charge of San Juan hill, to the cemetery.

With reverential respect the President and his party removed their hats. The President's head was lowered and he seemed to be deeply affected by the spectacle. The President's carriage followed the funeral cortege a couple of blocks down Fifth Avenue below Twenty-third street and then returned to the hotel.

President McKinley had wired Major General Wheeler that he desires to make his visit to Camp Wikoff as informal as may be. One troop of cavalry will act as the President's escort. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

F. I. L. I. Camp Washed Away.

The Great Storm at Savannah and Tybee—The Military Camp at Tybee Swept Away—F. I. L. I. Boys Now in Savannah.

In consequence of the press dispatch in yesterday afternoon's OBSERVER, telling of a great storm at Savannah and Tybee, much uneasiness was felt in this city for our gallant F. I. L. I. boys stationed at Tybee Island, There was good cause for this uneasiness, too, for at 7 o'clock yesterday evening the OBSERVER received the following dispatch:

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31.
Fayetteville Observer,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Camp total wreck; everything washed away. Boys have been in wet clothes for thirty-six hours. Storm is still raging.
HALE.

This dispatch, however, set at rest the fears of loss of life and our people breathed easier.

A press dispatch from Savannah late last night says:

While there was no loss of life from last night's storm, which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to half a million dollars. The storm began early Tuesday night and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock this morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. It was then the heaviest damage was done. When daylight came the streets were impassable from debris.

At Tybee Island, the hotels and cottages were heavily damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there, but were all brought safely to the city today. All of the railroads suffered severely by washouts and trains have run with difficulty all day. The rice and cotton crop have been heavily damaged. It will be impossible, however, to estimate the damage for several days.

The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended in the interior not more than thirty miles and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

Another dispatch says:

North Carolina volunteers encamped on Tybee Island, had a terrible time. Companies A and E of the Second regiment had little time to seek better quarters than the tents which were wrecked. Many spent the night in box cars. Some who came to the city this morning presented a pitiful appearance. Many were without shoes or hats. They wanted to leave yesterday before the storm broke, but Major Wilson refused permission. They had no breakfast this morning, the commissary having been completely destroyed. Several are missing, but are expected will turn up all right.

The wind blew eighty miles an hour when the storm was at its height. Tonight the city is in total darkness and it is still raining hard. The wind has gone down and all danger is believed to be over.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns.
King Bros.

A Farewell Note.

By telegraph to the Observer,)

Atlantic City, September 2.—A note found in a hat, presumably sent from C. S. Housker, of Norfolk, Virginia, says. "Farewell all, I'll be dead when this letter is received. Louise." Receipts from the Hotels Waldorf, Astoria and Savoy, New York, indicate that she was S. I. Schwartz, and had lived in luxury. Nothing further is ascertainable.

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S. which was so strongly recommended. The first bottle produced an improvement. I continued the medicine, and in four months the last little scab dropped off. Ten years have elapsed, and not a sign of the disease has returned."
R. F. WILLIAMS,
Gillsburg, Miss.

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable.
All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals.
Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

M'KINLEY! THOU ART THE MAN.

Norfolk Pilot-Virginian:

The attempt to screen McKinley by the plea of "wicked partners," will not do. He has no partners. He is sole Chief Magistrate and Manager. Even his Cabinet and its Secretaries are his immediate subordinates and clerks only, selected and appointed by him, and removable at his pleasure; and, therefore, if in the recent war, any department or bureau failed in doing its full duty promptly, and well, William McKinley cannot be screened by alleging the rascality, or incompetency, of its chief or its employes; for the fatal response awaits any such plea or suggestion: "Why did you put rascals and incompetents in such important positions?"

Yes: It was William McKilney's business to know his men, and their doings, or neglect. What was done, or left undone, was his doing or neglect; and though Alger is personally and officially responsible and punishable for his misconduct and maladministration. McKinley is not thereby relieved, but the more to blame because he placed him there and kept him there, and gave him opportunity to mismanage, and allowed this mismanagement to continue, and even grow from bad to worse, when he had ample power to apply the remedy and compel proper service; good and ample supplies in proper time and place; for he had plenary authority and money without limit.

Our army and navy did glorious work, and well do they deserve of the nation and the people. But not William McKinley. They did well in spite of the failure of the government. From the moment of the soldier's enlistment or volunteering, until he landed on the coast in Cuba, the government failed him at every step; in food—in its quantity, quality and variety; in clothing—in its adaptedness, quality and quantity; in medicine—inferior or bogus, improperly sent, in time, place or sort; and so in everything, even to this moment, when the war is over, when the sick and wounded at Montauk Camp lack mattresses, tents, medicines, food, clothing, nurses, doctors, room, and even air and light! You have been tried in the scales, and found wanting. You have placed partizanry and political pulls above patriotism and ability; you have brutally sacrificed our heroes to party pulls and pullers; and in nothing relating to the war have you done well yourself, or prevented evil from others—your underlings, scavengers of party, camp and field alike; truckers in promotion and honor; while valor and self sacrifice, conquering the Spanish foe, were themselves overthrown by attacks in the rear from your mud machines in Washington.

President of the United States of America, Chief Magistrate of the National Union, Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy, and the minion of M. A. Hanna, Esq., of Ohio, the Republican and Hannaite press in vain, Mr. McKinley, endeavor to confer on you the lion's share of the glory won (in spite of you and your appointees) by our gallant sailors and soldiers, and to relieve you of all responsibility and obloquy by making your factotums your 'scapegoats for atrocious misfeasance in everything contributory to the comfort, health, strength and efficiency of the army.

For this misfeasance is yours, sir. It alone is yours The brilliant deeds achieved are not yours, nor any of the honor and glory of these achievements, for they were accomplished in spite of the horrible mismanagement of your administration—your contributory negligence adding to the Spanish arms and crippling the American efficiency. An investigation of the conduct of the war will expose many a minor offender; but the principal culprits, the chief of the guilty, are William McKinley and Hanna!

The plot is to make Secretary Alger the sacrificial scapegoat of President McKinley, this administration and the Republican party for their mistakes, blunders, sins and crimes in connection with the conduct of the war, the supplies of the army and navy, &c., will not do, although it has made poor old superannuated John Sherman its spokesman. Mr. Sherman speaks against Alger with all the bitterness and blindness of imbecility, senility and personal animosity; but the fact is that Mr. McKinley knew Alger well; was acquainted with his character and his capacity; and, above all, knew that he was no soldier and had no military knowledge, ability or experience to be a fit head for the war department in time of war. Yet McKinley chose him from among many persons fully competent and reliable, *and still held him in place after the dire consequences of his misconduct and mismanagement became flagrant*, when they threatened disaster irreparable, and when they were bringing merited obloquy upon the government.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AN ACCOMPLICE.

From the Springfield Republican.

President McKinley should not wait for a Congressional investigation of the War Department before removing Alger. It is his plain duty to do that now. He has paid whatever political debt he owed this person, and one would suppose that Alger must have paid his political debts to his supporters in contracts and in appointments. At all events, the country has had all of Alger that it can stand, and enough to swamp the administration that is responsible for him. The representatives of Massachusetts will undoubtedly demand an investigation of the department from top to bottom, turning everything inside out; this is their duty, because upon the volunteers of Massachusetts, as far as the militia are concerned, has fallen the brunt of the campaign in Cuba and the sufferings that have followed the campaign. From the start to the close the management of the soldiers of the United States, regulars just like volunteers, has been one story of conspicuously bad management and inhuman incompetence. It makes no difference what shall be discovered in detail by an investigation, the incompetence of the War Department is absolute in every branch and the head of it is responsible for it. Mr. McKinley is an accomplice in the murder of our soldiers so long as he retains this unworthy person.

THE SHAME OF IT ALL.

From the Chicago Record.

After one of the shortest and most brilliant campaigns in the history of the army and naval successes which have electrified the world Americans are proud to welcome home our heroes of the sea and land. They have won fame for themselves in a glorious cause and having served their country nobly, are entitled to the nation's gratitude and eternal remembrance.

But every American is compelled to bow his head in shame as he reads the accounts in the daily press of the way which these veterans are returning home on furloughs or honorably discharged. Many of them have been compelled to borrow money of their officers and friends to pay for their transportation and to go without food because they have not the money to buy the simple necessities of existence. In the South these soldiers say they were generously fed by the people and wherever their wants are known they are generously treated in Northern cities.

Americans, proud of citizenship in one of the wealthiest countries of the world and paying cheerfully their taxes for the war, blush as they greet these half starved, penniless soldiers in railway stations or on the street. Is this the way a great and generous nation should treat its defenders?

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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W. T. Timmons, of Waxahatchie, Tex., says his rheumatism was so bad that he was confined to his bed for months. Physicians advised Hot Springs, Ark., and Mineral Wells, Texas, at which places he spent seven weeks in vain, with knees so badly swollen that his tortures were beyond endurance. P. P. P. made the cure, and proved itself, as in thousands of other cases, the best blood purifier in the world, and superior to all Sarsaparillas and the so-called Rheumatic Springs.

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Executor's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., as executor of the will of Zachariah Colyer, and notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Zachariah Colyer to present them on or before the 31st of August, 1899. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
W. P. COLYER,
Executor of the will of Zachariah Colyer.
August 31, 1898

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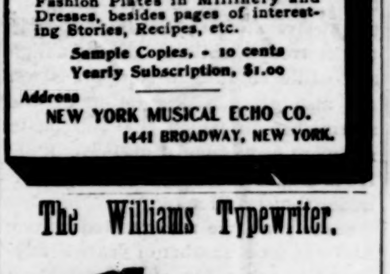

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4:02 P. M. daily. Arrive Roseboro 4:52 P. M.; Wilmington 7:05 P. M.
4:33 P M. daily. Arrive Red Springs 5:35 P. M; Maxton 6:09 P. M; Bennettsville 7:15 P. M.

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11:40 A. M daily from Wilmington and Roseboro
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10:40 A. M. daily from Bennettsville, Maxton and Red Springs.

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Schedule in Effect June 27th, 1898.

TRAIN NO. 8 EASTBOUND.

Leave Aberdeen,	1:00 p m
Leave Leavitt's,	1:15 "
Arrive at Endon,	2:00 "
Leave Endon,	2:10 "
Leave Montrose,	3:00 "
Leave Mill Creek,	3:2 "
Arrive at Raeford,	3:35 "

RETURNING GOING WEST—TRAIN NO. 9.

Leave Raeford,	4:10 p m
Leave Montrose,	4:55 "
Leave Leavitt's,	5:25 "
Arrivd at Aberdeen,	5:40 "

JOHN BLUE, President.
C. N. BLUE, G. F. & P. A.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 15, 1898.	No 23, Daily.	No 35, Daily.	No 163 D'ly ex Sunday.	No 41, Daily.	No 49, Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	P M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Weldon	12 00	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mt.	1 11	10 36			
Leave Tarboro	12 38		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt,	1 15	10 36	6 45	5 40	1 10
Leave Wilson	2 15	11 16	7 19	6 22	2
Leave Selma	3 15	......			
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 07			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 15			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	......	......	8 00		
Lv Goldsboro	......	......		7 01	3 20
Lv Magnolia	......	......		8 05	4 24
Ar Wilmington	......	......		9 30	5 50
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily	No. 102, D'ly ex Sunday.	No 32, Daily	No 40 Daily.	No 48, Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 48		8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 10		10 33		
Leave Selma	1 47				
Arrive Wilson	2 35		12 09		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington				7 15	9 30
Lv Magnolia				8 55	10
Lv Goldsboro		5 00		10 10	12 05
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 38	12 12	11 20	12 55
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 29	6 15	12 49	11 57	1 37
Ar Tarboro		6 45			
Leave Tarboro	12 31				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 29		12 49		
Arrive Weldon	4 33		1 42		
	P. M.		A. M	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:55 P M, Halifax 4:30 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 P M, Greenville 6:57 P M., Kinston 7:55 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M., Greenville 8:52 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A M, Weldon 11.33 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:30 P M, Sunday, 4:15 P M, arrives Plymouth 7:40 P M, 6:10 P M; Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A M, and Sunday 9:00 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:05 A M., 11:00 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:10 A M, arriving Smithfield 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrives Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 8 10 A M. and 4:15 P M. Returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 A M., and 10:00 A. M.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points north daily, all rail via Richmond.

H. M. EMMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agent,
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager